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Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 41

THE DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT PLANS FOR THE RELIEF OF AGRICULTURE

Selected References

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Under the Direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

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FOREWORD

The domestic allotment plan has been presented in many forms, with the following basic aims (as stated in "Economic Situation of Hog Producers," Senate Document No. 184, 72nd Congress. See item 166.):

"(1) To increase the returns to the individual producer by means of a price supplement (variously called "domestic allotment benefit," "fair exchange allowance," "bonus," etc.) on his domestic allotment, that is, on that portion of his production which is deemed to represent his part of the domestic requirements for the crop or class of livestock; and (2) to control production either by avoiding stimulation of production or by requiring definite curtailment by individual farmers as a condition of receiving benefits under the plan.

"A tax would be levied on the processor at a fixed or a variable rate per unit of the commodity processed for domestic consumption, to provide funds for the price supplement, and for meeting costs of administration. Wholesale and retail prices in the domestic market would be maintained above their normal relation to world prices by means of the tariff on the commodity or by collecting the adjustment charge on imports or by both. Exportation of that part of the crop or class of livestock not required for domestic consumption would be permitted and even encouraged. This would be done by allowing exportation of the commodity in unprocessed form without payment of the tax, by an offset or tax rebate on any processed part of the commodity sold in export if the tax has been paid upon it, and by allowing processing in bond for export."

The germ of the domestic allotment idea, according to an editorial in the Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home for October 1, 1932 (item 3), is found in a farmers' plan to fix prices on farm products which was discussed in the May 1, 1894 issue of the Northwestern Farmer. Dr. J. S. Davis (item 36) however, states that the "earliest significant forerunner of the present proposal" was Dr. W. J. Spillman's plan presented in an article by H. N. Owen in Farm, Stock & Home and Northwest Farmstead for February 1, 1926 (item 4) and that it was presented more at length in his book "Balancing the Farm Output." Dr. J. D. Black gave prominence to the "transferable-rights" form of the plan in the spring of 1929 in the hearings before the Senate and House committees on agriculture (items 6-7) and in his book "Agricultural Reform in the United States" (item 1). In Chicago in April, 1932, a conference called by W. L. Stockton of the Montana State Farm Bureau endorsed the plan and appointed a committee composed of H. L. Wilson, chairman, H. I. Harriman, R. R. Rogers, H. A. Wallace, L. S. Clarke, and W. R. Ronald to perfect a bill embodying it. In the spring of 1932 the allotment idea was put into legislative shape, later represented by the bills introduced by Senator Norbeck and Representative Hope. Among those who introduced other modifications of domestic allotment bills in the first session of the seventy-second Congress were Representatives Fulmer, Rainey and Kleburg and Senator Walsh.

Although the name "allotment plan" was given to one of the three measures included in the composite three-way bill (sponsored by the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, and the Farmers' Union) that plan was entirely different from the allotment plan as developed by Spillman, Black and Wilson.

In the fall of 1932 national farm organizations and cooperative associations formed a committee to work out a program of legislation for agriculture. After several meetings, this group adopted a proposal for farm relief, the "Agricultural Adjustment Plan," which was proposed to the House Committee on Agriculture with endorsement of the organizations participating in these meetings. The plan was embodied in the tentative bill draft printed as a Committee Print for the House Committee, under date of December 17, 1932. The resulting bill, H. R. 13991, which was amended and passed by the House on January 12, 1933, included material changes from the plan proposed by the farm organizations. (See item 162 11.) This bill was reported by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on February 20, 1933, with extensive amendments.

This bibliography is arranged in two parts. The first contains references on the beginnings of the plan, prior to 1932, and the second contains references to material published from 1932 to date. The library has also a few references to editorials and resolutions on the plans which have not been included in this list. An author and subject index is appended.

February 23, 1933.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
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U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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REFERENCES ON THE BEGINNINGS OF THE PLANS (PRIOR TO 1932)

1. Black, J. D. Agricultural reform in the United States. 511 p. New York, London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1929.

The domestic allotment plan, Ch.X, p.271-303. On p.271 the writer states that two plans have been suggested, the limited-debenture plan presented by Dr. Spillman and the transferable-rights plan which is published for the first time in this chapter. The plan is analyzed under the following headings: the allotments, the price mechanism, basic economic principles, method of financing, application of plan to three wheat crops, administrative problems, insurance aspects, the carry-over, effect on production, application to cotton, corn, and other products, advantages and disadvantages, difficulties and alternatives, the Spillman plan, and the use of the allotment idea by milk producers' associations.

Other price raising plans are discussed in Chapter XI. Feasibility of price raising plans is discussed in Chapter XII.

2. Black, J. D. Plans for raising prices of farm products by government action. Ann. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. 142 (231): 380-390. March, 1929.

Analyzes and compares the equalization fee, the Australian butter stabilization, the export debenture, the domestic allotment, and the sales tax plans for raising the prices of farm products.

3. Out of the past. Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home 50 (19): 8. Oct. 1, 1932.

For this editorial the editor has selected extracts from the 1894 volume of the Northwestern Farmer, the name of the Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home at that time, to show that history repeats itself. The following is of interest in connection with the present domestic allotment idea:

"A Farmers' Plan to fix prices on farm products was discussed in the issue of May 1, 1894 as follows:

"I think it is time for northwestern farmers to consider plans for setting prices on the things they raise. How would this work? Let assessors be appointed to meet, say the first of August at each county seat; every year they should figure the average yield of grain per acre in each town, and the number of acres of each different grain crop. Let one of their number be chosen as a delegate to a state convention, where officers should be elected whose business it would be to estimate the state average from the reports of each county, and

upon this basis, the price per bushel or weight, on each grain be fixed. To meet the expense, let there be an assessment levied of half a cent per bushel or whatever other amount be thought best. Each year an estimate should be made as to the required acreage of different grains, increased or decreased, on the basis of average crops, to supply the demand at a fair profit to the farmer. In this way we shall be able to change the present order of things and get our rights.!

"The above plan for establishing the price of farm products on the basis of acreage suggested thirty-eight years ago appears to be the germ of the idea that is now sprouting out into the Domestic Allotment Plan. The control of the variable production of farm products as an influence on price is by no means a new idea.

"In the issue of May 15, 1894, we note that David Lubin of California ... offers a plan to give the farmer a share in the benefits as well as the burdens of the protective tariff system..."

4. Owen, H. W. Getting tariff to the farmer. Farm, Stock & Home and Northwest Farmstead 42 (3): 84-85, 86. Feb. 1, 1926.

Dr. J. D. Black, in his book Agricultural Reform in the United States, states that this article presents Dr. Spillman's version of the plan in preliminary form, the final version of which is presented in his book Balancing the Farm Output.

5. Spillman, W. J. Balancing the farm output; a statement of the present deplorable conditions of farming, its causes, and suggested remedies. 126 p. New York, Orange Judd publishing co.; London, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & co., ltd., 1927.

The limited debenture plan, Ch. VII, p. 84-104. Dr. Black, in his book Agricultural Reform in the United States, writes that this is the final version of Dr. Spillman's plan which was first presented in preliminary form by H. W. Owen in Farm, Stock & Home and Northwest Farmstead.

6. U. S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Agricultural relief. Hearing... seventy-first Congress, first session. Serial A - part 1. March 27, 1929. 94 p. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1929.

Statement of John D. Black, p. 27-64. A full analysis of the plan, which is practically the same as that given to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry for the same date, is given on p. 47-64.

7. U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Farm relief legislation. Hearings... seventy-first Congress, first session relative to establishing a Federal farm board to aid in the orderly marketing, and in the control and disposition of the surplus of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce. March 25 to April 12, 1929. 840 p. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1929.

Statement of John D. Black, p. 53-91. A full analysis is given on p. 69-91, of the domestic allotment plan, including a discussion of the allotments, the price mechanism, basic economic principles, method of financing, application of plan to three wheat crops, administrative

problems, insurance aspects, the carry-over, effect on production, application to cotton, to corn, and to other products, advantages and disadvantages, the Spillman plan, objections and alternatives, operation principles and detailed comparison of various plans for raising prices of farm products by Government action.

REFERENCES ON THE PLANS, 1932 and 1933

8. The allotment plan. Farmers' Elevator Guide 28 (1): 14. Jan., 1933.

Some arguments against the plan which come from the National Federated Flour Clubs.

9. Allotment plan most menacing farm relief endorsed by three farm organizations. So called simple farm relief a subsidy - complex scheme will require army of administrators - millers should oppose. Mod. Miller 59 (34): 15-17, 19-20. Aug. 20, 1932.

This article was specially prepared by a miller at the request of the Modern Miller. An editorial note urges that this article be "read and studied by millers who want information for protection against possible legislation, so strongly urged by farmer organizations."

A comment by William B. Anderson on this article and on the allotment plan is given on p. 17 of the Modern Miller for August 27.

10. Allotment plan proposed. New method offered for controlling surpluses. Prairie Farmer 104 (9): 6. Apr. 30, 1932.

An example is given showing the way the allotment plan would operate on 1,000 bushels of wheat compared with the present system.

11. [Althouse, S. L.] Serious objection to domestic allotment plan. Amer. Creamery & Poultry Produce Rev. 75: 245, 274. Dec. 21, 1932.

This consists of a letter from the editor of The Poultry Item to the editors of the Review in which he points out "revolutionary and damaging effect" of the bill on the commercial egg and poultry industry, and an editorial entitled "More Price Cutting Folly" which is to appear in the January number of The Poultry Item.

12. [Anderson, Sydney.] "Robbing Peter to pay Paul" subject of address by Sydney Anderson. Mod. Miller 59 (40): 15-16, 18. Oct. 1, 1932.

Address of Sydney Anderson before the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association assembled at French Lick, Ind., in which he outlined and criticized the domestic allotment plan. The constitutionality and legality of the scheme are questioned.

Also published in Evening Star (Washington, D.C.), Sept. 20, 1932, with title: "Huge U. S. Pay Roll Seen in Farm Plan."

13. Association of cotton textile merchants of New York cite ill effects of farm relief plan. South. Textile Bul. 43 (21): 3, 18. Jan. 19, 1933.

Communication sent to members of the Senate, regarding farm relief legislation, especially H. R. 13991.

14. Bausman, R. O. The domestic allotment plan. [4] p. [Newark] Department of agricultural economics, University of Delaware, [1933].

"Reprinted from Washington (Ind.) Herald, Feb. 1, 1933."

This article is concerned with the original domestic allotment plan as evolved and developed by M. L. Wilson and J. D. Black, since the Farm Parity plan, in the writer's opinion will be vetoed. The plan is explained and advantages and objections are discussed. "It is important to add in conclusion that the domestic allotment plan in itself cannot save agriculture if the general price level continues to decline... The checking of the decline in commodity prices is the paramount problem, not only in the United States but before most of the countries of the world."

15. Blalock, U. B. Is there hope for the farmer? N. C. Cotton Grower 11 (12): 1,3. Dec., 1932.

"Synopsis of the activities of the larger farm organizations of the nation." Includes discussion of domestic allotment plan applied to cotton.

16. Boosting the farmers' buying power. Bradstreet's Weekly 61 (2845): 5. Jan. 7, 1933.

Short article on the allotment plan, or Jones bill. This plan is analyzed by J. S. Lawrence in the January 14th issue of Bradstreet's.

17. Bowker, Horace. Some fundamental aspects of farm relief. Address by Horace Bowker, president, the American agricultural chemical company, at a luncheon meeting of farmers, merchants and bankers, Henry Perkins hotel, Riverhead, L. I., December 22, 1932. 13 p. [New York, The American agricultural chemical company, 1932.]

The subject of farm relief is discussed under six heads: The present condition of agriculture; Causes of unequal price decline; Two alternatives face the nation; Price-raising measures [in which the principles involved in the export debenture, equalization fee, and voluntary domestic allotment plans are analyzed]; Some fundamental considerations [in which his objections to the proposed legislation are pointed out]; and Some practical alternatives [in which are presented various alternatives to price-raising measures]. These are reorganization of intergovernmental debts, normal spending and the restoring of public confidence by "taking the mind of the public off of Voluntary Domestic Allotment Plans and other economic experiments," reduction of taxes, amelioration of the farm mortgage burden, and reduction of farm costs. The writer urges "as a sound measure of practical short-road farm relief, a government loan of up to 100 million dollars for the purchase of fertilizer."

18. Brandjord, I. M. The allotment plan for making part of the tariff effective on that part of the wheat crop consumed in the United States. 17 p., mimeographed. Helena, Montana, Jan. 21, 1932.

These pages contain two separate articles, The Farm Problem and the Allotment Plan, and The Allotment Plan Would Mean Millions to Montana

Wheat Growers. "The first article was published in some of the Montana papers on August 6, 1931, and is found on pages 1 to 13 inclusive. The second article was written partly as a reply to criticisms that had been made of the proposed plan and was published on August 27. The two articles necessarily overlap somewhat, but as the second one also contains new material, it is included in these pages. Both articles have been slightly revised and clarified."

19. [Brandjord, I. M.] The farm problem and the domestic allotment plan. A plan for making the tariff effective on that part of the crop consumed in this country. [8] p. [Helena, Mont., Naegle printing co., 1932]

"Reprint from the report of the Commissioner of State Lands and Investments of the State of Montana for the two year period terminating June 30, 1932. I. M. Brandjord, Commissioner, Helena, Montana."

Pages 3-8 deal with the allotment plan which is not the original allotment plan but the basic idea of which is the same. This section of the report is practically the same as the author's The Farm Problem and the Allotment Plan. The plan as applied to wheat is explained briefly and objections and advantages are pointed out. A short paragraph is devoted to legal authority for the plan.

20. Braun, E. W. The voluntary domestic allotment plan. 6 p., mimeographed, 1933.

This is an address delivered January 4, 1933, at the annual California Agricultural Extension Service conference, International House, Berkeley, California. In it, the writer reviews the history of our legislative activities on the so-called major agricultural relief measures, explaining the export debenture and equalization fee plans and the Agricultural Marketing Act, and in more detail describing the voluntary domestic allotment plan as contained in H.R. 12918, known as the Norbeck-Hope bill. The merits and demerits of the bill and its application to California agriculture are considered.

21. Burton, C. S. Farmers themselves can solve agriculture's present dilemma. Mag. Wall St. 51 (4): 199-201, 231-234. ^{no} Dec. 10, 1932.

The writer's contention is that, while all farming should be of the self-sufficient type, the real solution of the farm problem lies in "the realization that farming is not a business but a manner of living, that the era of huge unearned increment has passed; that the heart of the farm is in its self-sufficiency." The workings of the export debenture, equalization fee, and the voluntary domestic allotment plans are briefly described, with the comment that the last named plan "appears to have the largest measure of practicability" and "has the best prospects of adoption, at least in an experimental way at first on the ^{forms of} one crop, wheat." The writer also points out that many of the proposed farm legislation are panaceas to meet the ills of the moment rather than fundamental cures and that a huge bureaucratic organization will be necessary to put them into action.

22. Burton, L. V. What the voluntary domestic allotment plan may mean to the food industries. Food Indus. 5 (1): 25-27. Jan., 1933.
Not seen.

23. Butler, Tait. Domestic allotment. Prog. Farmer and South. Ruralist (Texas ed.) 48 (1): 20, 21. Jan., 1933.
Using wheat as an example, the writer illustrates the operations of the domestic allotment plan.

24. Capper, Arthur. The biggest job for Congress. Capper's Farmer 43 (12): 1. Dec., 1932.

Senator Capper describes the salient features of the domestic allotment plan, which he will support "or any of the other plans offered, which will get the desired results."

25. Clayton, W. L. The domestic allotment plan. Amer. Ginner and Cotton Oil Miller 10 (6): 6. Feb., 1933.

States that "the domestic allotment plan is basically unsound, because: 1. Prices cannot be raised by legislation. 2. It is unconstitutional to tax one group of our citizens for the benefit of another group. 3. Doubling the price of raw cotton for domestic consumption, as the Allotment Plan proposes, would undoubtedly cause the substitution of other untaxed products like jute, paper, etc., for cotton, thus destroying the market for a considerable quantity of cotton at a time when we need more markets."

26. [Cochel, W. A.] The domestic allotment plan. New Agr. Rev. 1 (12): 6-7. Dec., 1932.

This is a brief description of the plan.

27. Committee approves terms of farm bill. House group agrees on terms of domestic allotment relief plan. U. S. Daily 7 (239): 1, col. 3; 3, col. 7. Jan. 3, 1933, sect. 1.

This is composed mainly of a statement by Representative Jones.

"The measure as presented undertakes to establish for wheat, cotton, hogs and tobacco a minimum price that bears the same relation to the general commodity price level that existed during the pre-war period...

"The measure undertakes to restore those price levels on that part of these commodities which goes into domestic consumption...

"It would be accomplished in this way: A processing fee would be levied upon the manufacturer of these commodities equal to the difference between the prevailing price and the parity price as determined by available government statistics. The proceeds of these collections would be paid to the farmer on that part of his production which is consumed in our own country provided the farmer could show that he had voluntarily reduced his acreage or production as much as 20 per cent..."

The Jones bill, entitled National Emergency Agricultural Act, is printed in full in U.S. Daily 7 (240): 6, col. 1-4, Jan. 4, 1933.

28. Congressional Record.

The Congressional Record (v.76) for the second session of the Seventy-second Congress contains debate on H.R.13991, A bill to aid agriculture and relieve the existing national economic emergency. Consideration on the bill was begun on January 5, 1933 and passed by the House on January 12. The index to the Record should be consulted for page references to the various speeches on the bill.

29. [Corn exchange of Buffalo. Letter to Hon. R. S. Copeland enclosing a statement opposing "legislation of the nature of the voluntary domestic allotment plan as proposed in Norbeck bill, S.4985, and Hope bill, H.R.12918, or to any suggested governmental activity setting forth principles of similar character."] Cong. Rec. 73 (3): 85-86. Dec. 7, 1932.

Text of this resolution and comment by Edgar B. Black, president of the Exchange in Northwest. Miller 172 (6): 468. Nov. 23, 1932.

30. Conser, C. C. The domestic allotment plan. 3 p., mimeographed. [Bozeman, Montana state college [1932?]

This is an explanation, including a statement of the advantages, of the domestic allotment plan.

31. Conser, C. C. Tabulation and analysis of distinctive features of various plans of farm relief. broadside, mimeographed. [Bozeman, Montana state college [1932?]

Eight plans are tabulated and analyzed, i.e., the Agricultural Marketing Act; the McNary-Hangen bill (equalization fee), (farm bureau plan); the export debenture (Grange plan); Simpson (Thomas-Swanwick bill), (Farmers' Union plan); Grobe plan (on wheat); McAdoo plan; Wilmer (Washington-Davton plan); and the domestic allotment plan. The various plans are analyzed for the following: distinctive features; agencies which administer; basis of price increase; anticipated increase in price; price increase applies to what part of total production; source of funds; distribution or use of funds provided; handling of surplus; control of production.

32. Cook, L. H. Domestic allotment. Country Gent. 103 (2): 10-11. Feb., 1933.

"In this article, written before consideration of farm legislation had fully developed in the present session of Congress, Mr. Cook presents the basic principles of what has come to be known as the Domestic Allotment Plan for Agriculture." - Editor's Note.

(N.Y.)

33. Cotton goods trade against farm bill now in Congress. Jour. Com./155: 8, col. 3. Jan. 6, 1933.

Article rectifies misleading reports published following a meeting of representatives of the cotton industry with Professor Moley, economic adviser to Roosevelt. The report was that millowners favor the farm relief plan now before Congress, whereas the contrary is the situation. "The conference left all parties agreed as to the wisdom of trying to find some way out of the legislative situation now presented."

34. [Cotton manufacturers association of North Carolina.] Carolina millmen study allotment. Association analysis indicated plan would only add to tax burden. Jour. Com. 155: 11, col. 3. Jan. 12, 1933.
35. Cotton-textile institute, inc. How domestic allotment plan would affect cotton textiles. South. Textile Bul. 43 (20): 3-4. Jan. 12, 1933.
"Summarizes the results of a careful study made by the Cost Engineering and Statistical Departments of the Institute." Indicates that increase in price would result, causing products made of cotton to lose in competition with products of other fibers. Lists "fundamental objections to the plan."
Also in: Amer. Wool and Cotton Reporter 47 (2): 19-21. Jan. 12, 1933; Fibre and Fabric 86 (2502): 10-11. Jan. 14, 1933; Com. & Finan. Chron. 136: 270. Jan. 14, 1933; extract in Cotton Trade Jour. 13 (3): 4. Jan. 21, 1933.
36. Davis, J. S. The voluntary domestic allotment plan for wheat. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Inst. (Stanford University, Calif.) 9 (2): 23-62. Nov., 1932.
This is an explanation and examination of the voluntary domestic allotment plan, "particularly in the form embodied in the Norbeck-Hope bills of July, 1932, with primary reference to its possible application to wheat." The writer states that he does not seek to "pass judgment on the scheme, which is still subject to numerous modifications, but rather to see how it would probably work if applied, to appraise some of the arguments pro and con, and to consider some far-reaching aspects of current opinion and social philosophy that are involved."
The study is in eight parts as follows: The plan and its evolution; Arguments for the plan; Prerequisites for applying the measure; The tariff-adjustment charge; Making and revising the allotments; Execution of contracts and distribution of tariff benefits; The plan as an instrument for production control; Concluding observations.
The following is the concluding paragraph of the study:
"It is therefore important that the voluntary domestic allotment plan, if adopted, should not be given too high a place in our economic policy affecting agriculture. It has attractive features and seems preferable to some alternative schemes; but it involves major experiments, and its probable complications should not be minimized or its promise exaggerated. At best, it would fall far short of providing the solution of our complex agricultural problem. It would be most unfortunate if inflated hopes of gains from its application should interfere with adoption of policies that hold more promise of improving the position of American farmers and bringing agriculture into a truly normal equilibrium with other parts of the national economy."
37. Democrats would speed farm relief legislation. Amer. Farm Bur. Fed. Official News Letter 11 (41): 3. Nov. 29, 1932.
Among other things this article explains the voluntary domestic allotment plan, sometimes called the "Wilson plan," sponsored by

Senator Norbeck, and the A.F.B.F. allotment plan sponsored in the last session of Congress by Senator Norbeck and Representative Rainey.

38. Domestic allotment looming larger. Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated 69 (8): 364. Oct. 26, 1932.

This article is critical of the domestic allotment plan. The names of the committee planning the bill are given and the claim is made that "this plan did not emanate from the farmers, but was evolved by mortgage bankers, and holders of mortgages on farm lands who are interested in any scheme that will inflate the sale price of the farms long enough for the sale of the security behind their now frozen loans." The probable effects of the plan if it should become a law are pointed out.

39. Domestic allotment plan. Mod. Miller 59 (49): 14. Dec. 3, 1932.
Points out some of the complications of the plan.

40. The domestic allotment plan. Mont. Farmer 19 (21): 5. July 1, 1932.
Wheat is used as an example in showing how this plan would work. Representative Rainey's bill is explained in an editorial on p. 4.

41. The domestic allotment plan. New Agr. Rev. 1 (10): 8-10. Aug., 1932.
Lists the claims made for the plan by its proponents and gives the details of the plan as embodied in the Norbeck bill.

42. Domestic allotment plan. Who is Who in Grain and Feed 22 (2): 29-30. Nov. 20, 1932.
Letter from the New York Produce Exchange to President Harriman of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce expressing their opposition to the domestic allotment plan and urging that he "publicly withdraw" his support of this legislation.

43. The domestic allotment plan for agriculture. Proposal would give grower who participated a sum equivalent to tariff. Tex. Coop. News 13 (1): 8. Jan. 1, 1933.
Summary of advantages of the plan as stated by several economists.

44. Domestic allotment would alter whole basis of farm relief. Plan to substitute subsidy for price-raising scheme has support among industrial and banking interests. Business Week, no. 160, Sept. 28, 1932, p. 15-16.
The history and essential features of the plan are given in this article.

45. Economic trend. Farm relief and the textile industry. Internatl. Textile-Apparel Analysis 2 (1): 1-2. Jan. 7, 1933.
Discussion of the domestic allotment plan and reasons why such a plan "would prove more costly to the American people in general and the textile-apparel industry in particular than the economic experiment known as the Federal Farm Board."

46. Edgar, W. C. More foolish farm legislation. Northwest Miller 172 (2): 170-171. Oct. 19, 1932.

Reprinted from the Bellman column of the Minneapolis Tribune, Oct. 17, 1932.

Criticizes the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board and discusses the domestic allotment plan, pointing out the "dangers and difficulties surrounding and accompanying this proposed legislation."

47. Edwards, A. J. [Letter and memorandum prepared by A. J. Edwards of Montclair, N. J., with reference to the authority of Congress to enact the so-called 'three way farm relief bill.']. Congressional Record 76 (49): 3492-3496. Feb. 4, 1933.

In this memorandum, which Senator Barbour had inserted in the Record, "the principles of the law which would be involved in the enactment of the so-called 'three way farm relief bill', debated at length in the Senate last June and reintroduced as S. 5027 in December," are examined. The allotment plan examined follows in general outline H. R. 7797, introduced by Mr. Swank and "exemplifies the allotment plan in one of its earliest and simplest phases."

48. Evening Republican, Mitchell, S. D. The voluntary domestic allotment plan to make tariffs effective on farm products and to stabilize prices by control of production. An editorial discussion from the Evening Republican [W. R. Ronald, editor] 23 p. Mitchell, S. D., Mitchell publishing co., [1932]

Cover title: A Sound Solution of the Farm Problem.

This discussion is in eleven parts as follows: The problem; The solution of the problem; The tariff benefit fee; The allotment; The allotment on hogs; The all-important contract; Stabilization of price by control of production; The consumer's interest; The processor's interest; Anti-bureaucracy; and Benefits.

49. Exporters protest cotton parity law. Textile export association wires Chairman Jones of its objections. Jour. Com. 155: 8, col. 5, Jan. 6, 1933.

Contains the statement which was sent to Chairman Jones of the House Committee on Agriculture.

50. Ezekiel, Mordecai. Agriculture: illustrating limitations of free enterprise as a remedy for present unemployment... Talk before American statistical association, December 30, 1932. 11 p., typewritten, rev. and condensed. [Washington, D.C.] Feb. 9, 1933.

This paper is to be printed in the March, 1933 proceedings of the American Statistical Association.

The writer states that he will attempt to show elements in agriculture which are partly responsible for present unemployment, and to indicate steps needed to clear the way for lasting recovery."

His conclusion is as follows: "Increase of employment among city workers depends, to a considerable degree, upon increase of incomes

among farmers. Farmers' incomes and prices have been drastically reduced by excess supply and by falling consumer purchasing power. Correction of this situation through the normal economic response to low prices, increased consumption and reduced production, has not even begun. Interventions of all sorts, fixed charges, rigid price structures, monopolies, and restraints on international trade, have impeded and prevented readjustments. These restrictions must be modified and removed before agriculture can become prosperous and before city workers and farmers can exchange freely with one another. Emergency farm relief measures, directed primarily at controlling production, will help initiate the readjustment, but they must be accompanied by major changes in our economic structure and our international economic policies if lasting and substantial recovery is to be achieved."

51. Farm allotment income vs. cost of living. Com. West 65 (5): 12. Jan. 28, 1933.

Contains a chart, reproduced from Bradstreet's Weekly, showing the course of prices paid by the farmer for goods used in living and production compared with the prices received by him for his products. Article also includes a statement from Moody's Investor's Service condemning the "parity plan."

52. The farm parity bill and agricultural policy. Com. & Finan. Chron. 136 (3524): 14-16. Jan. 7, 1933.

This is an analysis of the so-called farm parity bill, which the writer terms "specious in its theory and mischievous in its practical application." The writer agrees "with the forcible criticisms of the bill voiced by the eight minority members of the Committee."

53. [The farm parity or domestic allotment bill] Com. & Finan. Chron. 136 (3526): 361-362. Jan. 21, 1933.

This is devoted for the most part to statements issued by the textile industries on the adverse effects of the bill if the provisions concerning cotton are enacted into law. These statements are the one by C. T. Revere in the Weekly Circular of Munds, Winslow & Potter and statement issued by the Cotton Textile Institute on "Thursday."

54. Farm relief. Natl. Sphere 11 (1): 4-5. Jan., 1933.

Discusses the domestic allotment plan, and government inconsistencies. Concludes with the following statement:

"The independent and desirable farmer does not need allotment plans or direct subsidies. He requires lower transport rates, lower interest rates and lower taxation; and he needs foreign markets. He can get these lower rates if some of the abnormal differentials which have been erected against him in favor of urban industry are normalized. He can get his markets back, or part of them, by demanding a realistic attitude on the part of his government in the development of foreign policy, which happens to include war-debt adjustments.

"It will be a mistake to rush through fundamental farm legislation at the short session. There is no reason why a record should not be made so as to facilitate committee work at the special session, but very calm consideration is required before embarking this nation upon a revolutionary agricultural policy which, if once adopted, could be abandoned only at a great cost, both in suffering and in money."

55. Features of domestic allotment plan. Favorably viewed by many as means of helping farmers. Natl. Grange Monthly 30 (1): 6,9. Jan., 1933.

56. 5-cent subsidy on cotton now a probability. Domestic allotment plan. Okla. Cotton Grower 12 (27): 1. Nov. 25, 1932.
Describes working of proposed domestic allotment plan.

57. Flannagan, J. W., jr. [Address before the New tobacco growers' association.] Cong. Rec. 76 (63): 4767-4770. Feb. 21, 1933.

This address, inserted in the Record, by the Hon. Marvin Jones, is concerned with the allotment plan - how it operates, tobacco under the plan, and answers to objections to the plan.

58. [Garrison, Flint.] Holds farm relief urgently required. Garrison declares opponents of allotment plan should offer alternative. Jour. Com. 155: 6, col. 7, Jan. 17, 1933.

Report of the remarks of director of Wholesale Dry Goods Institute before a group of manufacturers.

59. Gee, Wilson. The social economics of agriculture. 696 p., charts, maps. New York, The Macmillan co., 1932.

"Suggested parallel readings" at end of chapters; Farm relief measures, Ch. V, p. 92-121. Discusses the McNary-Haugen plan, the export debenture plan, the domestic allotment plan and the Federal Farm Board.

Part of the discussion on the domestic allotment plan is taken from an article by J. D. Black in the March, 1929, issue of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

60. Georgia textile interests oppose farm allotment plan. Com. & Finan. Chron. 135: 4481. Dec. 31, 1932.

News item to the effect that the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia has sent letters to Georgia's Congressional delegation expressing opposition to the domestic allotment plan. Letter is given in part.

61. Gilliam, A. W. Allotment plan newest farm plea. Controls production without cost to public says one of originators. Evening Star (Washington, D.C.), Dec. 8, 1932.

This article is based on an interview with Professor M. L. Wilson, in which the plan is illustrated with an analysis of the Democratic relief program as outlined by Governor Roosevelt.

62. [Gray, Chester] Chester Gray compares fee-allotment plans. Amer. Farm Bur. Fed. Official News Letter 12 (1): 1, col. 3; 3, col. 3-4. Jan. 10, 1933.
63. Gregory, C. V. The new farm relief bill. Summary of address... at annual meeting of Iowa farm bureau federation, January 19, 1933. Bur. Farmer (Iowa Farm Bur. Messenger) 8 (6): 17-18. Feb., 1933.
Explains the principles of the bill, closing with the following:
"The only practical remedy is to raise farm prices. The new farm relief bill is the most practical emergency measure so far suggested to accomplish that purpose."
64. Grimes, W. H. The Farm board for the allotment plan. Its special message to Congress admits price-pegging losses curbed loans - asks additional funds. Barron's 12 (51): 18. Dec. 19, 1932.
States that the Federal Farm Board in a special message accompanying its annual report to Congress proposed a farm relief plan which was not labeled the allotment plan but the description of which fitted that proposal.
65. Grimes, W. H. A voluntary domestic allotment plan proposed. Sponsors of this type of farm relief confident of Roosevelt support would provide state quotas. Barron's 12 (50): 16. Dec. 12, 1932.
Explains briefly the basic idea of the various domestic allotment plans.
66. Hamilton, F. T. Domestic allotment plan. Flour & Feed 33 (7): 6. Dec., 1932.
The Secretary of the Northwest Feed Dealers' Association tells why he is opposed to the voluntary domestic allotment plan.
67. Hard, William. Address... over the National broadcasting company network, Tuesday, January 10, 1933 from 6:45 to 7:00 o'clock - Eastern standard time. 3 p., mimeographed. Washington, D.C., National broadcasting co., 1933.
In this address Mr. Hard discussed the farm parity bill, pointing out the inadequacies of the bill. "The bill then is incomplete. The whole national economic body is ailing. It has mal-nutrition. It has anemia. This bill transfuses some blood from, let us say, withered arms to the withered legs. It does not make one ounce of more blood. If we are going to have economic planning... surely we need some planning that reaches to the economic body as a whole and that improves its total health..."
68. Hard, William. Roosevelt's advisers studying various proposals for immediate farm relief. Sunday Star (Washington, D.C.), Jan. 1, 1933.
Discusses the change made in the domestic allotment bill as it was presented in the committee print to the House Committee on Agriculture. "The bill is no longer a 'tariff equivalence' bill at all. It is a 'price restoration' bill. It is a 'price maintenance' bill. It announces the principle that the Federal Govern-

ment will undertake to maintain 'fair exchange values' for commodities." The writer shows how far this principle, if accepted, will take us, by showing that other industries are planning to apply for the same opportunities.

69. Harriman, H. I. Address... before the Round table on production control held at the University of New Hampshire, August 5, 1932, as revised on September 24, 1932. 20 p., mimeographed. [n.p.] 1932.

In this address on the voluntary domestic allotment plan, the writer explains the workings of the plan as applied to wheat, enumerates its advantages and devotes several paragraphs to the constitutionality of the plan.

70. Harriman, H. I. Agricultural planning for the United States. Chamber Com., U. S. Agr. Serv. Dept., Agriculture in relation to business, 1932, p. 8-11.

This paper was read at a round table on "Interrelation of Agriculture and Other Fields of Enterprise," 20th annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, May 19, 1932.

Part of the paper is devoted to a short outline of the domestic allotment plan.

71. Harriman, H. I. The farm problem; a statement. 35 p., mimeographed. [Washington, D.C., 1932]

Voluntary domestic allotment plan, p. 22-35. The statements made in this article with reference to the domestic allotment plan are the views of the writer "and are in no way intended to commit the National Chamber [of Commerce] or its members to any position." Legality of plan is discussed on p. 31; advantages are enumerated on p. 32.

72. [Harriman, H. I.] Mr. Harriman discusses attitude on allotment plan. Protesting telegram from Kansas City grain dealers brings defense of Chamber president's expression of personal opinion on proposed farm relief legislation. Northwest. Miller and Amer. Baker 9 (9): 610. Sept. 7, 1932.

This article includes both the telegram signed by Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., and Mr. Harriman's reply.

73. [Harriman, H. I.] Mr. Harriman's business platform. Nation's Business. 20 (7): 20, 59. July, 1932.

Presents the 14 points of a business platform laid down at a dinner meeting of the American Trade Association Executives. The seventh point concerns agriculture and is as follows: "Adopt an agricultural program which includes a fair trial of the Domestic Allotment Plan, say for wheat and cotton, the gradual reduction of submarginal lands under cultivation, and the repeal of that portion of the Farm Board Act which authorizes the attempt to equalize prices by government purchases."

74. "Harriman plan" interests trade. Com. and Finance 21 (46): 1356. Nov. 16, 1932.

Brief explanation of the voluntary domestic allotment plan for control of agricultural production, proposed by Henry I. Harriman and referred to by Governor Roosevelt on October 31, "as being not unlike his own plan for the restoration of agriculture."

75. Harriss, R. M. How relieve agriculture? Com. and Finance 21 (50): 1436-1437. Dec. 14, 1932.

The writer discards the proposed domestic allotment, equalization and export debenture plans for farm relief as of no fundamental assistance to agriculture and thinks that the farmers', as well as the country's only relief is reflation, currency expansion and cheapening of the buying power of the dollar, together with the repeal of the prohibition act, lowering of tariff barriers on luxuries and semi-luxuries, and proper business economy in our national, state, county and city governments.

76. Harriss, R. M. New farm relief plans are termed mere palliatives. Cotton Trade Jour. 13 (1): 4, col. 7. Jan. 7, 1933.

77. [Heimann, H. H.] Voluntary farm allotment plans viewed as artificial stimuli by H. H. Heimann of National association of credit men. Com. & Financ. Chron. 136: 269-270. Jan. 14, 1933.

From an analysis of the farming situation which is part of his January review of business.

"In the end, the only fundamental recovery that can be had in agriculture is through the operation of the law of supply and demand."

78. Helm, Fielding. The domestic allotment plan. Farm and Ranch 52 (3): 12, 13, 24. Feb. 1, 1933.

Discusses his domestic allotment plan from various angles and compares it with other plans. The author states that "the plan I worked out for Farm Relief, and copyrighted January 7, 1932, is much more like the plan the Democratic leaders advocate and the Jones Bill than is the book that was published by Dr. Wilson and his associates."

79. Hope, C. R. The voluntary domestic allotment plan of farm relief. Cong. Rec. 75 (part 14): 15393-15398. July 14, 1932.

The writer states in conclusion that the provisions of this plan have been incorporated in the bill H.R. 12918 which he introduced on July 7 and that a modification of the plan is contained in H.R. 12919, introduced on the same day.

80. [Hope, C. R.] Voluntary domestic allotment plan of farm relief outlined by Kansas Congressman. Mod. Miller 59 (30): 22, 39. July 23, 1932.

This outline of the domestic allotment plan is taken from Mr. Hope's speech before the House on July 14, 1932. It is preceded by an editorial note to the effect that this article "deals mainly with the farmer phase of the subject" and that space will be given in the Modern Miller to the "Miller end" of the allotment scheme.

An editorial entitled "New Scheme to Help Farmers Means High Cost Wheat and Flour" is given on p. 15.

81. How cotton trade leaders view the outlook. Com. and Finance 22 (2): 57, 59, 61-63. Jan. 11, 1933.

This section of the annual business review number of Commerce and Finance contains several statements on the domestic allotment plan. They are: The rainbow quest for panaceas, by C. T. Revere [unfavorable]; Market awaits cotton, by Marshall Geer [unfavorable]; Give allotment plan fair trial, by C. O. Moser; The fallacy of curtailment, by Charles L. Tarver; Panaceas and prosperity, by Chas. W. Brush [unfavorable]; Government should withdraw, by D. E. McCuen [unfavorable].

Other articles on the plan are given on p. 67: Domestic allotment plan a fallacious remedy, by Robert W. Harriss; Opposition to domestic allotment grows.

82. Hulbert, L. S. Legal status of plans for production control. 17 p., typewritten. [Washington? D.C.], July 27, 1932.

This is an address delivered at the meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation, Durham, New Hampshire, August, 1932.

On p. 13-17 the writer discusses the voluntary domestic allotment plan as embodied in the Hope bill introduced in Congress on July 7, 1932. In conclusion he states that in his opinion "there is ample justification for the view that the Voluntary Domestic Allotment Plan is constitutional."

83. [Hutchinson, Frank] [Millers National] Federation opposes the allotment plan. Harriman indorsement protested by mill spokesman. President Frank Hutchinson, in letter to Chamber of commerce of the United States, declares scheme would increase production and decrease consumption of wheat and flour. Northwest Miller and Amer. Baker 9 (9): 610. Sept. 7, 1932.

This open letter to Mr. H. I. Harriman is also printed in Southwest Miller 11 (28): 21-22. Sept. 6, 1932, with title The Faulty Domestic Allotment Plan; and in Mod. Miller 59 (36): 14-15. Sept. 3, 1932, with title Federation Expresses Disapproval of Domestic Allotment Plan. An editorial comment on Mr. Hutchinson's letter is given on p. 13 of the Modern Miller.

84. Hutton, J. H. Passage of proposed domestic allotment plan would slash consumption of U. S. cotton. Cotton Trade Jour. 12 (49): 4. Dec. 10, 1932.

85. Institute of American meat packers. Cash market for hogs will be eliminated by H.R. 13991, known as the National emergency act (now before Congress). This bill is an outgrowth of the "domestic allotment plan." Will cause surplus hogs to back up on farms and get heavier and they will be unsalable. folder (9p.) Chicago, Jan. 11, 1933.

Gives the packers' reasons for opposing the bill.

86. Isely, C. C. A new trojan horse. Northwest. Miller 172 (6): 472, 473. Nov. 23, 1932.

C. C. Isely "outlines in this article some of the disturbing characteristics of the Domestic Allotment Plan" and offers a plan - the Credits for Orders Plan, called the Isely plan in Kansas.

87. Johnson, O. R. Summary of some economic aspects of the proposed domestic allotment plan. Cong. Rec. 76 (38): 1681-1682. Jan. 11, 1933.

This article, in which Dr. Johnson states his objections to the plan, was incorporated in the remarks of Mr. Nelson on January 10, 1933.

88. Kile, O. M. The new agriculture. 218 p. New York, The Macmillan company, 1932.

A method of making the tariff effective on farm crops while at the same time avoiding increased production, p. 205-208. "This plan as proposed by the writer in the summer of 1930 was intended to be attached as Section 321 to the then pending tariff bill."

89. [King cotton syndicate] Textile manufacturer's vexation. Long before the possible and phantomlike benefits that are supposed to accrue to the farmer from the proposed domestic allotment plan, the cotton textile business would have "folded its tents like the Arabs, and silently stole away!" Cotton Econ. 1 (3): 9, col. 4-5. Jan. 19, 1933.

Another article by the Syndicate opposing the plan is in Cotton Econ. 1 (1): 7. Jan. 5, 1933.

90. Knappen, T. M. Prosperity by allotment in 1933. Pending legislation offers practical way out for raw material producer including the farmer. Mag. Wall St. 51 (5): 256-257, 302-303. Dec. 24, 1932.

The following is quoted from the last paragraphs of this explanation of the domestic allotment plan:

"But as was pointed out in the beginning, whether the allotment plan is a permanently curative measure for agricultural over-production or not its application would immediately result in improved prices, temporarily at least. That would mean new purchasing power at once for large groups of the population that have been economically submerged.

"It might be only a tonic. But this may be just the moment for a tonic - this time when the supreme need is for something that will give an impetus to contagious buying and the general resumption of adequate consumption."

91. Lamport, S. C. Allotment bill would hit exports, says S. C. Lamport. Declares measure would hurt whole textile industry and would fail to restrict size of cotton crop: Daily News Rec. no. 5 (whole no. 13090) Jan. 7, 1933, p. 1, col. 5, p. 3, col. 1.

92. Lawrence, J. S. The parity plan of farm relief. Bradstreet's Weekly 61 (2346): 48-51. Jan. 14, 1933.

This is an analysis of the latest version of the domestic allotment plan - the farm parity plan as introduced in Congress by Mr. Jones.

"The latest plan for farm relief is very attractive in superficial theory. It seems to reduce production, increase prices, without placing the costs upon the federal government. A more careful examination shows that the entire theory of the Jones Parity Plan is unsound since it offers no check upon intensive cultivation or bootlegging and involves costs so great as to place upon the government in the end a burden comparable to that of the Farm Marketing Act."

93. Lippman, Walter. The voluntary domestic allotment plan. New York Herald Tribune, Dec. 15, 1932.

An explanation of the plan (the basic principle of which, the writer thinks is reasonable) with a statement as to the abuses to which it is open. The concluding paragraph follows:

"The allotment plan has all the complexities of state socialism. There is no use pretending that this is not the most daring economic experiment ever seriously proposed in the United States. But what other remedy is proposed for the plight of agriculture that might be substituted for this one? Until such a remedy is brought forward, and some assurance given that it can be put into operation, an attitude of openminded co-operation with the men who are trying to work out this plan, an attitude at once sympathetic and critical, would seem to be in order."

94. [Lowenstein, Leon.] Lowenstein lists relief bill faults. Cotton goods house official terms bill menace, not help to farmer. In letter to Speaker Garner he mentions three outstanding faults, namely, possibility of increase in other crops, threat to railroads, and restriction of mill stocks. Jour. Com. (N.Y.) 155: 11, col. 6. Jan. 17, 1933.

95. [McDonald, J. E.] Protest. Cotton Digest (12): 7, col. 2. Dec. 31, 1932.

Brief report of a statement by the Commissioner of Agriculture for Texas.

"The principle of the domestic allotment plan is 'offensive not only to the farmer producer but also to the commercial, industrial and transportation people of this country.'"

96. McNeil, Marshall. House gets proposal to guarantee farm prices. Hearings started on unique plan to aid agriculturists. Growers of four products to get sums under scheme approved by Democrats. Washington (D.C.) Daily News, Dec. 14, 1932, p. 9.

A short explanation of the voluntary domestic allotment plan.

97. Mandell, A. T. How the allotment plan works, and what a Montanan has done to bring this new idea to national attention. Mont. Farmer 20 (8): 5. Dec. 15, 1932.

Gives the main features and advantages of the voluntary domestic allotment plan as developed under the leadership of M. L. Wilson.

98. [Manning, G. H.] The Agricultural emergency act. Cotton Econ. 1 (3): 9,12. Jan. 19, 1933.

This is a discussion of the amendments and changes of the bill as it passed the House.

99. [Marx, Lawrence.] Allotment. Cotton Digest (12): 8, col. 1. Dec. 31, 1932.

Report of Lawrence Marx's remarks before the Textile Fabrics Association.

"One hundred and fifty thousand men would be required to enforce the domestic allotment plan if it ever became a law... enactment would immediately stop or curtail to a minimum the sale of cotton goods."

100. Mead, E. S., and Ostrolenk, Bernhard. Voluntary allotment. Planned production in American agriculture. 147 p. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania press [etc.,etc.] 1933.

In this book, which is a sequel to Harvey Baum the writers, using an example the story of Ole Swanson, a thrifty Minnesota farmer, "describe in some detail the agricultural crash in which the agricultural depression has culminated... outline the pattern of the rural life of the future, provided events are allowed to work themselves out without control, remedy, or effective farm revolt; and... discuss the plan to use the arm of the Federal government to stabilize agriculture." This plan, a voluntary allotment plan, which the writers state "differs sharply from most published forms of the plan" and which "is not to be confused with the plan proposed by the Chicago conference of which Professor M. L. Wilson is chairman," is presented in detail in Chapter VIII. Chapter IX discusses how the plan will work and also points out that the plan corresponds closely to five of the six requirements for a relief plan named by Mr. Roosevelt in his Topeka speech. The implications and consequences of the plan are dealt with in Chapter X.

101. Millers' national federation. The domestic allotment plan imposes taxes of \$1,167,000,000 on consumers. Consumers of wheat flour will be taxed \$326,000,000. 10 p. Chicago, Jan. 19, 1933.

Prepared under the direction of Fred J. Lingham, Chairman, Committee on Legislation.

Contains statistical tables which "are designed to show what the consumers in each state will be taxed by the bill and what the producers in each state will receive as a bonus."

102. Millers' national federation. Why we oppose the domestic allotment plan. Hook-Up, no.95, Sept. 17, 1932, p. 1-2.

A seven-point statement as to why the Federation opposes the domestic allotment plan.

Numerous other references to the plan are found in other numbers of the Hook-Up.

103. Millers' national federation. Committee on legislation. The voluntary domestic allotment plan. Report of Fred J. Lingham, chairman, Committee on legislation, Millers' national federation. 31 p. Chicago, Millers' national federation, Dec. 27, 1932.

On cover: The domestic allotment plan.

This is a statement opposing the domestic allotment plan. A summary of the reasons why the Federation opposes the plan is as follows:

"1. The plan is fundamentally wrong from a national viewpoint. 2. It is probably unconstitutional. 3. It would increase production. 4. It would decrease consumption. 5. It is impracticable. 6. It would result in a large increase in bureaucracy. 7. It would be very dangerous as an experiment in a new principle of taxation and of distribution of bonuses to favored classes. 8. It would develop bootlegging in untaxed flour, and other commodities if brought under the plan. 9. It would result in later legislation detrimental to interests of farmers. 10. Developments under the plan would probably have effects opposite to those now anticipated."

Exhibit A, p. 23, shows sales tax, total and per capita, for wheat flour, cotton and pork, under this plan. Exhibit B, p. 24, shows sales tax percentage on flour.

104. Modern Miller presents summary of bakers' opinions toward allotment plan. Mod. Miller 60 (4): 25-26, 29-30. Jan. 28, 1933.

Other opinions are given on p. 17 in an article entitled: Bakers and wholesale grocers oppose allotment legislation.

105. More cotton likely in 1933. South will increase planting, thinking that the proposed allotment plan will raise prices. Barron's 12 (52): 21. Dec. 26, 1932.

106. [Moser, C. O.] Benefits of allotment plan are to be limited to producers who reduce their acreage. One of principal objects of plan is to make tariff effective on major farm commodities. Surplus must be reduced. Tex. Coop. News 13 (2): 6, col. 5-6. Jan. 15, 1923.

Address of C. O. Moser before Farm Bureau Federation in Dallas, Jan. 3, 4 and 5.

107. Murphy, D. R. Can we control production? Farmers must choose between policies. Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead 57 (8): 219, 245. Apr. 16, 1932.

The writer thinks that "our national policy of high tariffs, no more loans abroad, and collection of foreign debts, is forcing us toward compulsory reduction of agricultural production." The domestic

allotment plan is discussed as the most promising compulsory program for controlling production.

108. Neilson, J. B. Will the domestic allotment plan relieve the farmer? Amer. Ginner and Cotton Oil Miller 10 (6): 8-9. Feb., 1933.
The writer raises objections to the plan and answers them.
109. The new farm plan - here is what it provides. Prairie Farmer 104 (26): 4,6. Dec. 24, 1932.
Contains the "definite principles" of the "new farm plan presented last week to Congress."
110. The new farm relief bill. What it is and how it will operate. Prairie Farmer 105 (2): 7. Jan. 21, 1933.
111. The new plan. Hoosier Farmer 18 (1): 10. Jan. 1, 1933.
A "brief survey of the new Domestic Price Adjustment Plan."
112. Norbeck, Peter. The voluntary allotment. Farm Jour. 56 (10): 5-6. Oct., 1932.
Senator Norbeck explains the voluntary domestic allotment plan as incorporated in bill, S.4985, which he introduced in the first session of the Seventy-Second Congress.
113. O'Neal, E. A. The emergency legislative program of farm organizations. Amer. Farm Bur. Fed. Official News Letter 12 (2): 3-4. Jan. 24, 1933.
This is a radio address delivered January 14. In it the speaker explains the farm parity measure passed by the House, the emergency credit program and the monetary program agreed upon by the leading farm organizations.
Reprinted in the Cong. Rec. 76 (45): 3167-3169. Jan. 31, 1933.
114. [New York chamber of commerce.] Opposition to Jones farm allotment bill voiced by New York state chamber of commerce. Com. & Financ. Chron. 136: 949. Feb. 11, 1933.
Contains in part the joint report on the bill from the Committees on Internal Trade and Improvements and on Taxation.
115. Ostrolenk, Bernhard. The farm problem becomes more urgent. Agricultural prices having dropped again, the failure of previous relief measures is emphasized and new remedies are considered; the debenture and equalization fee are revived, and great interest centres on the latest scheme, the allotment plan. New York Times, Dec. 11, 1932, sect. 8, XX, p. 1. diags.
Describes the export debenture, equalization fee and voluntary domestic allotment plans. The last plan is described more fully than the first two, and some of the advantages of, and objections to the plan are given.
Reprinted in Cong. Rec. 76 (12): 637-639. Dec. 17, 1932.

116. Ostrolenk, Bernhard. Prosperity waits upon the farmer. Current Hist. 7 (2): 129-134. Nov., 1932.

The writer discusses mainly two plans for farm relief - the voluntary domestic allotment plan and the refinancing of farm mortgages. In his explanation of the domestic allotment plan he makes this statement "It was outlined first in 1922 by one of the cooperative farm associations and received mild support as an alternative during the various stages of the McNary-Haugen bill."

117. Outline of domestic allotment plan. This proposal for making the tariff effective is winning support. Mont. Farmer 17 (13): 7. Mar. 1, 1930.

This is a short summary of the domestic allotment plan as presented by Dr. J. D. Black in his book, Agricultural Reform in the United States.

118. Owen, H. N. As things look to me. Farmer and Farm, Stock & Home (Minn. ed.) 51 (3): 10. Feb. 4, 1933.

One section of this column is devoted to an article "It should not pass" which relates to the farm parity plan passed by the House of Representatives.

119. Paine, Webber & co. Acreage cut by offering reward impractical, says Paine, Webber & co. letter. Jour. Com. (N. Y.) 155: 15, col. 5. Jan. 17, 1933.

120. Position of cotton in competition with other commodities. South. Textile Bul. 43 (22): 3, 12-13. Jan. 26, 1933.

Disadvantages of proposed Farm Parity Bill (domestic allotment plan) as applied to cotton. Products that would be affected are paper, blankets, bath robes, and miscellaneous products.

121. Price decline seen from farm aid bill. Jour. Com. (N.Y.) 155: 1, 7. Jan. 14, 1933.

According to C. T. Revere "economist for Munds, Winslow & Potter" farm prices will decline if the National Emergency Agricultural Act is passed and the American taxpayer will have to "foot the bill."

122. Purposes and operations of the domestic allotment plan... of legislative interest to farmers. Tex. Coop. News 13 (1): 6. Jan. 1, 1933.
Includes extracts from the bill.

123. Questions on domestic allotment plan. A maze of administrative and marketing problems foreseen from attempts to adopt agricultural relief scheme in United States. Southwest. Miller 11 (40): 21-22. Nov. 29, 1932.

124. Reject allotment plan. Cotton mill executives and president of Textile institute in conference with Professor Raymond Moley, President-elect Roosevelt's economic advisor, call plan economically unsound. Cotton farmer would suffer serious loss of markets, cotton mills would face restricted demand, and unemployment would, therefore, become more acute, is leaders' opinion. Cotton Econ. 1 (2): 4. Jan. 12, 1933.

125. Relief for agriculture said to be needed to forestall 'revolution.' Domestic allotment plan will do much to bring back confidence, farm spokesmen assert. U. S. Daily 7 (256): 1, col. 6; 3, col. 3, Jan. 26, 1933.
Remarks of E. A. O'Neal and John A. Simpson.
126. Renby, J. F. Money matters-mostly. Daily News Rec. no. 1 (whole no. 13086), Jan. 3, 1932, p. 4, col. 1-2.
Discussion of the domestic allotment plan which the writer says "is intended to do the right thing, but is aiming to do it in the wrong way."
127. Revere, C. T. Allotment 'racket' of farm agitators. Political nostrums. Farm Board delay recovery Revere declares. Jour. Com. (N. Y.) 155: 13, col. 8; 23, col. 4. Jan. 9, 1933.
This is the first of three articles on farm relief by C. T. Revere of Munds, Winslow and Potter.
Another report of a review by Mr. Revere is given in Jour. Com. 155: 1, col. 5; 7, col. 3. Jan. 14, 1933.
128. Riemer, Harry. Greatest curtailment on record would follow adoption of 'allotment' bill. Much additional unemployment would be inevitable - many mills couldn't obtain the extra financing that would be necessary - stocks would be practically eliminated. Daily News Rec. no. 14 (whole no. 13099), Jan. 13, 1933, p. 15, col. 5.
Other articles by Mr. Riemer opposing the allotment plan were published in the Daily News Record for January 6, 10, 11 and 16, 1933.
129. Ronald, W. R. The domestic allotment plan. Cong. Rec. 75 (part 10): 11144-11145. May 25, 1932.
This explanation of the plan was inserted in the Record by Mr. Norbeck. Mr. Ronald was a member of a committee of five appointed at a meeting in Chicago for the purpose of bringing before the public the merits of this plan. Benefits and objects of the plan are given, also an explanation of how the plan would work if applied to wheat and hogs.
130. Ronald, W. R. The domestic allotment plan. Nebr. Farmer 74 (22): 7, 14. Oct. 29, 1932.
W. R. Ronald of South Dakota was a member of a committee chosen at Chicago to promote this plan.
131. Roosevelt, F. D. Roosevelt farm program. Text of speech at Topeka outlining Governor's six-point program for agricultural relief. Evening Star (Washington, D.C.), Sept. 14, 1933, p. A-3.
Proponents of the domestic allotment plan think that the domestic allotment plan more nearly meets the requirements of the six-point program outlined in this speech than any other plan presented.

132. Roosevelt for limited allotment. Missouri Ruralist 74 (3): 6. Feb. 1, 1933.

"Direct word that President-elect Roosevelt desires the domestic allotment farm relief bill limited to two products - wheat and cotton - has stirred a chorus of protest from senators and representatives of the Middle West and Northwest. This would eliminate hogs, dairy products, tobacco, rice and peanuts from the bill as passed by the House."

133. Roosevelt leans toward allotment plan. Farm elements will be asked to agree on composite relief scheme that contemplates gradual control of production. No Federal subsidies. Natl. Sphere 10 (6): 21-22. Dec., 1932.

Quotes from, and comments on, Mr. Roosevelt's Topeka speech and Mr. Harriman's voluntary domestic allotment plan and also comments on the reports from Europe that the World Economic Conference will be asked to endorse the principle that production control is a legitimate province of governments.

134. Russell, Benjamin. Domestic allotment plan would injure textiles and fail to help farmer. South. Textile Bul. 43 (18): 12. Dec. 29, 1932.

This consists of the opinion of Benjamin Russell of Alexander City, Ala. (president of a group of five cotton mills) on the domestic allotment plan. His opinion was written to Senator Bankhead.

135. Schultz, T. W., and Black, A. G. The agricultural emergency in Iowa. III. The voluntary domestic allotment plan. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 141, p. 27-38. Ames. 1932.

Selected readings, p. 37.

The purpose of this circular is to point out the essential features of the voluntary domestic allotment plan as embodied in the Norbeck-Hope bill. It is in four main parts; the plan, the problem of administration, some probable economic consequences of the plan, and summary. Under the first heading are discussed the voluntary aspects of the plan, collecting the funds, making the allotments, distribution of payments to allotment holders, the contract and production restriction, purchasing power provision, and the application of the plan illustrated with hogs.

136. Scott, Donald. The allotment plan of farm relief. Another step toward economic chaos. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34 (3): 3-4. Jan. 21, 1933; Amer. Wool and Cotton Reporter, Jan. 21, 1933, p. 3.

Disadvantages of the domestic allotment plan as it would apply to cotton.

137. Selling agents in plea for defeat of farm relief bill; retailers fear sales injury. N.R.D.G.A. warns plan may run afoul of anti-dumping laws of other nations - sees mill labor endangered. Association of Cotton Textile Merchants says domestic allotment is huge "sales tax" - predicts great harm to mills if passed. Daily News Record no. 11 (whole no. 13096), Jan. 14, 1933, p. 1, col. 4-5; p. 10, col. 2.

138. Senator-elect McAdoo criticizes farm parity plan - amendments needed before it would be practical. Com. & Financ. Chron. 136: 603. Jan. 28, 1933.
139. Senator Wagner questions farm bill effect - declares in radio address measure will not reduce production. Com. & Financ. Chron. 136: 603. Jan. 28, 1933.
Radio talk. Account is from New York Times, Jan. 24.
140. Severance, J. L. Roosevelt interest in 'Harriman Plan' stirs cotton trade. Jour. Com. (N.Y.) 154: 1, 10. Nov. 14, 1932.
"The Harriman plan, known as the Voluntary Domestic Allotment Plan for Control of Agricultural Production, is the principal topic of discussion in the cotton trade here since Governor Roosevelt, known to favor some such legislation, has been elected to the Presidency. Wheat, tobacco, and rice markets are also concerned in the event that the Harriman or any similar plan obtains further official sanction and shows any promise of being enacted into law."
141. Simpson, J. A. The allotment plan. Farm Jour. 56 (8): 5, 10. Aug., 1932.
Explains the domestic allotment plan sponsored by the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America.
142. [Snow, B. W.] Why the domestic allotment plan will not work. Who is Who in Grain and Feed 22 (4): 30-33. Dec. 20, 1932.
Contains a letter by B. W. Snow, of the Bartlett-Frazier Co., Chicago, to one of his correspondents in which he analyzed the domestic allotment plan.
143. Southern Illinois millers association holds meeting in St. Louis. Mod. Miller 60 (2): 14, 21, 22. Jan. 14, 1933.
One of the speakers was Herman Steen of Chicago, secretary of the Millers' National Federation who spoke on the domestic allotment plan.
A short account of this meeting is also given in Northwest. Miller 173 (2): 154. Jan. 18, 1933.
144. Stabilization of cotton prices. Fibre and Fabric 85 (2494): 15-16. Nov. 19, 1932.
Explanation and discussion of the Harriman plan as applied to cotton.
145. [Sterling, R. E.] Allotment follies. Northwest. Miller 172 (7): 522, 523. Nov. 30, 1932.
This is "the slightly amended text of a statement, commenting on the Voluntary Domestic Allotment Plan, prepared by Robert E. Sterling, editor of the Northwestern Miller, for publication in certain newspapers and now being distributed by various agencies in an educational campaign conducted to inform the public of the grave dangers present

in this proposal for aid to agriculture through a subsidy to be provided by an excise tax on major farm products."

Editorial comment on this plan, quoting from Seibel C. Harris, of Chicago, and from "the current issue of the Flour Bin," is given on p. 519.

146. [Sterling, R. E., The editor interviewed. Northwest. Miller and Amer. Baker 10 (1): 34,35. Jan. 4, 1933.

The "text of an interview with Robert E. Sterling editor of the Northwestern Miller, recently published in about 50 metropolitan newspapers, replying to an article espousing the Domestic Allotment Plan supplied to the North American Newspaper Alliance by Professor M. L. Wilson... chief proponent of the plan."

147. Stokdyk, E. A. The domestic allotment plan. Calif. Cult. 80 (3): 35, 47. Jan. 21, 1933.

This is an address before the Agricultural Section of the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, December 12, 1932, in which the speaker discussed the provisions of the plan and its advantages and disadvantages. His concluding paragraphs are as follows:

"Whether the proposal will actually accomplish all that its sponsors hope for one can only tell after it is tried.

"The plan certainly has many noteworthy features that warrant the serious consideration of every agricultural producer."

An editorial on p. 34 is critical of the bill as finally passed by the House of Representatives since it "does not specifically provide for a reduction, or at least, no increase, in the production of the crop to be relieved."

148. Sullivan, Mark. Domestic allotment farm plan to speed up buying. Mark Sullivan, noting business leaders favoring idea, says it may prove just the 'white rabbit' to start a real prosperity swing. New York Herald Tribune, Nov. 28, 1932.

149. Tabb, H. B. The new president and agriculture. 4 p. Chicago, Ill., Dec. 5, 1932.

The domestic allotment plan, p. 2-4. This presentation of "the first principles of a 'Domestic Allotment Plan' which would meet the requirements outlined by our President-Elect," is based on the section in J. D. Black's Agricultural Reform in the United States on the domestic allotment plan.

150. Taber, L. J. Master's address. Session of the National grange, Winston-Salem, No. Carolina, 1932. 19 p. [n.p.] 1932.

"The Domestic Allotment Plan is now receiving considerable support from industrial and commercial leadership as well as rural groups... It is possible that this plan can be amended and simplified in a manner where the Grange can give it support... Our Organization stands ready to cooperate with every force in the nation to the end that the intolerable inequality of the export branches of agriculture shall be minimized."

151. Take counsel of common sense. Agricultural crisis cannot be solved by panicky legislation. Parity plan would bring further ruin and disillusionment. Keep to the straight road. Natl. Sphere 11 (2): 29-30. Feb., 1933.

152. Taylor, A. E. Corn and hog surplus of the Corn Belt. 653 p. Stanford University, Calif., Food research institute, 1932. (Stanford Univ., Food Research Inst. Misc. Pub. No. 6.)

Part II of this book is entitled Amelioration of the Consequences of a Surplus of Corn and Hogs. One chapter each is devoted to the equalization fee, the export debenture plan, and the farm allotment plan as proposed by W. J. Spillman and J. D. Black. The following is quoted from the last paragraphs (p. 472-473) on the Farm Allotment Plan:

"We have inserted a description of the allotment plan in order to include all the projects prominently put forward. But the plan has little meaning for the surplus of corn and hogs. Both Spillman and Black recognized that the allotment plan is not suitable for corn and hogs...

"The farm allotment plan may be identical in substance with the protective tariff, but it is totally different in form. To put it into operation on a compulsory basis would be equivalent to the agricultural policies of Soviet Russia and Fascist Italy. If our country ever undertakes for agricultural products the separation of the foreign from the domestic price level, this will be done with the export debenture or the equalization fee, not with the farm allotment plan."

The administrative difficulties of the allotment plan are discussed on p. 506-507.

153. Temporary bullish features found in farmers' parities. Jour. Com. (N.Y.) 155: 10, col. 3. Jan. 5, 1933.

"Roughly figured, the new farm parity measure, as it stands, if it becomes law, will virtually be a sales tax of a billion dollars on five commodities. It will amount to a tax of \$1 per capita of population (120,000,000) from cotton alone, it is estimated."

154. Textile lines assail allotment aid plan. Millmen and merchants are reported writing Congress voicing protests. Jour. Com. [N.Y.] 154: 1, 11. Dec. 15, 1932.

A news item setting forth millers' and merchants' objections to the plan.

155. Two fatal defects [in the domestic allotment plan]. Who is Who in Grain and Feed 22 (7): 14-17. Feb. 5, 1933.

156. Uhlmann grain co. on allotment plan. Mod. Miller 59 (46): 25. Nov. 12, 1932.

Among the opinions expressed by the Uhlmann Grain Company in their market letter of November 9 on the domestic allotment plan are the following: the plan would have no effect on the price of wheat in the pit, plans of this nature sound more simple in theory than they are

to execute, a very large force of men would be necessary to enforce the plan, and a very large tax would be forced on the American public.

157. U. S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Agricultural adjustment program. Hearing... seventy-second Congress, second session, December 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 20, 1932. Serial M. 406 p. Washington, D.C. 1932.

This hearing is concerned mainly with discussion of the agricultural adjustment program agreed upon by the conference of farm organization leaders. Their recommendations, in brief, are as follows: "First, That the legislation in question should be administered by the Department of Agriculture. Second. That it should cover the four basic commodities, wheat, cotton, tobacco and hogs. Third. That the committee in attempting to solve the problem of the disparity between agricultural prices and prices for other commodities should frame its legislation to the end of giving to agricultural commodities their fair exchange value of pre-war parity in price. By that, it is meant the committee should attempt to restore to those commodities the same purchasing power as was had during the period from 1909 to 1914 [1921-1929 for cotton], based upon the principle that present prices should bear to the prices of those commodities that the farmer has to purchase for his farm and household use, the same ratio that they bore during the pre-war period."

Text of measure presented to the committee on December 17 to carry out the principles agreed upon by the conference of farm organization leaders is given on p. 1-13. H.R.13991, A bill to aid agriculture and relieve the existing national economic emergency, introduced in the House of Representatives on January 3, 1933, is apparently the result of the hearings.

Partial contents:

157a. Statement of Frederic P. Lee, attorney at law, Washington, D.C., who presented the program of the following farm organizations: American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange Patrons of Husbandry, Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union, American Cotton Cooperative Association, Farmers National Grain Corporation, National Live-stock Marketing Association, National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, National Wool Marketing Association, National Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Association, Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc., Northern Wisconsin Tobacco Pool, Farm Press, and National Association of Farm Organizations, p. 9-66.

157b. Statement of Charles A. Cannon, Concord, N.C., who felt that the 5 cents tax on cotton would affect the cotton interests unfavorably, p. 66-78.

157c. Statement of Fred J. Lingham, chairman of the legislative committee of the Millers' National Federation, opposing the proposed legislation, together with the report of his committee on the voluntary domestic allotment plan, p. 78-138.

157d. Statement of M. L. Wilson of the Montana State College, favoring the principles of the new agricultural adjustment plan which has superseded, and is a simplification and development of the so-

called Wilson voluntary domestic allotment plan about which he testified in the spring of 1932, p. 139-169.

157e. Statement of C. V. Gregory, editor, the Prairie Farmer, who explained how the bill would work with hogs, p. 171-200.

157f. Statement of Frank A. Hunter, president, Hunter Packing Co., East St. Louis, Ill., who called attention to some of the provisions of the bill which "are harmful to the packing industry and not helpful to the hog producer," p. 201-228.

157g. Statement of George E. Putnam, economist, Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., opposing the section of the bill dealing with hogs, p. 228-258.

157h. Statement of William J. Mitchell, Belleville, Ill., representing the United States Farmers' Union, who presented the United States Farmers' Business Plan System and Agreement, p. 259-263.

157i. Statement of Thomas E. Wilson, president, Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill., opposing the section of the bill dealing with hogs, p. 266-282.

157j. Statement of Oscar Mayer, Madison, Wis. packer, opposing the tax on hog products, p. 282-290.

157k. Statement of T. G. Lee, president, Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., opposing the tax on hog products, p. 290-298.

157l. Statement of J. H. Jefferson, manager, Iowa Producers Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who thought that the intent of the bill to pass the tax on to the consumer, especially in the case of hogs, could not be carried out, p. 298-301.

157m. Statement of S. G. Thompson, Center Junction, Iowa, a dirt farmer, opposing the bill and asking for an adjustment of tax and mortgage questions, p. 301-302.

157n. Statement of Kenneth McGregor, Page, W. Dak., opposing the section of the bill relating to hogs, p. 303-305.

157o. Statement of U. Benton Blalock, president of the American Cotton Cooperative Association, favoring the domestic allotment plan as applied to cotton, p. 305-308.

157p. Statement of J. H. Mercer, Topeka, Kans., secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association, opposing the plan as applied to hogs and presenting a marketing plan recommended to the Federal Farm Board by the Kansas Livestock Association, p. 308-313.

157q. Telegram from W. R. Ronald, stating in effect "that the position of the packers [in claiming that the tax would be taken in whole or in part from the producer] would be correct were it not for the provision of curtailment; and that... that provision would make it workable as to hogs," p. 313-314. Other telegrams for and against p. 314.

157r. Statement of Edward O'Neal, president, American Farm Bureau Federation and chairman of the National Conference of Farm Organizations, answering the arguments of the packers, p. 314-321.

157s. Statement of Hiram Elfenbein, attorney at law, Jersey City, N. J., who presented a plan entitled The Plan to Control Production, p. 321-331.

157t. Statement of J. M. Byrnes, of St. Paul, Minn., in opposition to the proposed allotment plan under committee print of December 17, 1932, p. 332-333. Statement commenting on various bills now pending in Congress on the subject of farm relief, the Federal Farm Board, and farm leaders, in particular, p.333-335.

157u. Statement of C. L. Brown, president, Northfield Iron Co., submitting the Northfield plan, which limits the farmers' sales for domestic consumption on any field crop regulated to his share of the national consumption, sets minimum prices on all agricultural products in which a surplus is normally raised, places an embargo against any item, or contributory item, in which a surplus exists in this country, etc. p.335-337.

157v. Statement of Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, Washington, D.C., making suggestions as to how the bill could be amended so as not to jeopardize commodities like dairy products, and how it should be made effective on dairy products, p. 337-355.

157w. Statement submitted by Fred H. Sexauer, setting forth the position of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc. with respect to the agricultural adjustment act, p. 355-356.

157x. Statement of J. S. Boyd, secretary, National Live Stock Exchange, presenting telegrams opposing the plan as applied to hogs, p.356-358.

157y. Need for, and probable consequences of, the Agricultural Adjustment Plan proposed by the farm organizations, by Mordecai Ezekiel, p.359-380. The writer concludes, in part, as follows: "This hurried and brief examination of the probable operation of the plan on different commodities indicates that on three great major commodities - hogs, wheat, and cotton - the plan would probably operate to the benefit of producers... For minor products, such as tobacco and rice, the plan may have possibilities; but the situation in those commodities has not as yet been examined from the point of view of how the plan would work sufficiently closely to justify even tentative conclusions..."

157z. Statement on behalf of the American Cotton Shippers Association, and additional statement with respect to section 24 of committee print of December 17, 1932, submitted by J. W. Garrow, chairman Economics Committee, p. 389. Statements are in opposition to the plan and to section 24 of the committee print repealing section 9 of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

157aa. Letter from Eric Englund, assistant chief, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, giving data showing prices at which wheat, cotton, tobacco, and hogs would have had an exchange value equal to that of the pre-war period, 1910-1914, in terms of commodities bought by farmers, p. 404-406.

158. U. S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Agricultural relief... Report [to accompany H.R.13991], 2 pts. U. S. 72d Cong., 2d sess., H. Rot.1816. [Washington, D.C.] Jan. 4, 1933.

These are the majority and minority reports on H.R.13991, a bill To aid agriculture and relieve the existing national economic emergency.

159. U. S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Agricultural surplus control act... Report. [To accompany H.R.12733] U. S. 72d Cong., 1st sess., H.Rpt.1688, 6 p. [Washington, D.C.] June 21, 1933.

This is the favorable report of the Committee on H.R.12733, a bill to secure cost of production to producers of agricultural commodities, sometimes called the composite plan or three-way bill of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, and the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union. It includes the equalization fee, the debenture, and the allotment plans.

160. U. S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Equalization fee, debenture, and farm allotment plans. U. S. 72d Cong., 1st sess., H.Rpt.1625, 12 p. [Washington, D.C.] June 14, 1932.

This is a favorable report on H.R.12617, a bill to amend the Federal Farm Board Act. This is a composite plan presented by the three major farm organizations, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, and the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union.

161. U. S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Farm marketing program. Hearing... seventy-second Congress, first session. February 16, 17, and 18, May 4, May 11 and 25, 1932. Serial E. 4 pts. Washington, D.C., 1932.

These hearings contain the statements on the composite or three-way bill (equalization fee, export debenture and domestic allotment) endorsed by the three farm organizations. The subtitle of part 4 is the Voluntary Domestic Allotment Plan and contains the statements of M. L. Wilson, W. R. Ronald, Dameron H. Williams, James V. McClintic, and Oscar Johnston. Mr. Williams and Mr. Johnston opposed the composite bill.

162. U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Agricultural adjustment relief plan. Hearings... seventy-second Congress, second session on H.R.13991, An act to aid agriculture and relieve the existing national economic emergency. January 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, February 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, 1933. 472 p. Washington, D.C., 1933.

In addition to the text of the bill as it passed the House, the contents of this volume are as follows:

162b. Letter from the Secretary of Agriculture to Senator McNary, dated Feb. 16, making an unfavorable report on the bill H.R.13991 as passed by the House, p. 10-13.

162c. Statement of E. A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, favoring the allotment plan and the provisions of the plan as passed by the House, p. 13-22.

162d. Statement of J. A. Simpson, president of the Farmers' Union, who wanted the bill amended so as to make cost of production the basis of fixing the price and so as to eliminate all regulation of the farmer, especially production control. He was also in favor of remonetization of silver, p.22-28.

162e. Statement of Chas. W. Holman, secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, discussing the bill in relation to the producers of butterfat and presenting three amendments which "are absolutely essential to make the bill operate effectively for butterfat," p. 29-40.

162f. Statement of W. F. Jensen, secretary-manager of the American Association Creamery Butter Manufacturers, opposing the bill, p. 40-50.

162g. Statement of Charles A. Ewing, president of the National Live Stock Marketing Association, who objected to certain features of the bill and presented a statement from the legislative committee of his association, p. 50-57.

162h. Telegram from T. R. Cain, president Farmers National Grain Dealers' Association, opposing allotment bill, and telegrams from F. C. Thomas, president McLean County Farm Bureau, Bloomington, Ill., and L. E. Webb, president, Farmers Cooperative Grain Dealers Association, stating that their organizations are not in sympathy with Mr. Cain, p. 60-61.

162i. Letter from P. A. Peterson, president Twin Ports Cooperative Dairy Association opposing the bill.

162j. Statements of Ernest W. Hood, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, and William D. Anderson, member of the board of governors of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, objecting to the bill, p. 61-107.

162k. Tables submitted by Eric Englund giving average prices of farm products received by producers, Dec. 15, 1932, with comparisons, p. 101-106.

162l. Statement of Henry Wood, farmer, Merville, Iowa, opposing the provisions of the bill as applied to hogs, p. 109-112.

162m. Statement of J. T. Sanders, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics at the Oklahoma Agricultural College, opposing the bill and presenting a Domestic Tariff Supporting Certificate Plan for Surplus Agricultural Commodities, p. 113-135.

162n. Statement of George Van Norman Stuart, farmer and livestock commission merchant, Hartland, Wis., opposing certain provisions of the bill as applied to hogs, p. 135-139.

162o. Statement of Clarence Poe, president and editor of the Progressive Farmer, favoring the bill, with the addition of certain amendments, "if it is the best thing that can be worked out," p. 139-143.

162p. Statement of G. E. Swift of the Institute of American Meat Packers, opposing the provisions of the bill as applied to hogs, p. 145-155.

162q. Statement of F. S. Snyder, of the American Institute of Meat Packers, opposing the bill, p. 155-163.

162r. Statement of W. R. Ronald, editor of the Evening Republican, Mitchell, S. Dak., supporting the measure, but suggesting certain changes, p. 163-175.

162s. Statement of Will J. Miller, past president of the Kansas Livestock Association, opposing the bill, p. 177-183.

162t. Statement of Fred J. Lingham, of the Millers' National Federation, opposing the bill and including a letter from Secretary Hyde on how much wheat it takes to make a barrel of flour and Mr. Lingham's report on the Voluntary Domestic Allotment Plan, p. 183-232.

162u. Statement of Sydney Anderson, vice president of General Mills, Inc., suggesting certain perfecting amendments, p. 232-241.

162v. Statement of B. R. Jacobs, representing the National Macaroni Manufacturers' Association, opposing the bill, p. 241-244.

162w. Statement of T. S. Hogan, Midland, Tex., asking for certain changes in the bill, p. 244-250.

162x. Statement of J. B. Gordon, representing the laundry soap manufacturers, objecting to the amendment relative to oils and fats, p. 251-265.

162y. Statement of T. J. McFadden, representing the American Paint & Varnish Manufacturers' Association, Inc., and National Paint, Oil & Varnish Association, Inc., opposing the tax on oils and fats, p. 265-276.

162z. Statement of W. P. Jones, representing the Association of Cocoa & Chocolate Manufacturers, asking that the section on oils and fats be amended to exclude cocoa beans, p. 267-268.

162aa. Statements of E. R. Crawford, president of the McKeesport Tin Plate Co., A. T. Foster, representing the Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., Thomas Carless representing the Olive Oil Soap Co., C. P. Gulick, president of the National Oil Products Co., Daniel McIver, Bradford Soap Service, opposing the tax on fats and oils, p. 267-281.

162bb. Statement of O. O. Wolf, representing livestock associations, indorsing certain provisions of the bill, but asking that it include cattle and sheep and that the production control feature be eliminated, p. 284-286. Other changes were also suggested.

162cc. Statement of E. C. Smith, president Illinois Agricultural Association, supporting the livestock provisions of the bill, p. 286-290, 362-365.

162dd. Statements of D. C. Harvey, James Allen, Rudolph Kaliff, P. R. Low, D. M. Hilderbrand, president of the Nebraska Livestock Breeders and Feeders Association, F. F. McArthur, C. E. Collins, J. R. Howard, D. J. Rootes, A. R. Wije, and W. T. Waugh, opposing the bill, p. 290-336.

162ee. Statement of W. H. Settle, president of the Indiana State Farm Bureau, supporting the bill and presenting one amendment, p. 337-347.

162ff. Statement of C. O. Moser, vice president of the American Cotton Cooperative Association, approving but suggesting some changes in the bill, p. 347-363.

162gg. Statement of F. H. Robinson opposing the bill, p. 365-367.

162hh. Statement of Representative H. W. Summers, opposing the plan and submitting an article by J. W. Garrow entitled the Domestic Allotment Plan for Farm Relief, p. 367-382.

162ii. Statement of T. Y. Wickham, chairman Grain Committee on National Affairs, opposing the bill, and presenting a Survey of the Farm Question issued by the committee of which he is chairman, p. 383-402.

162jj. Statement of Carl Vrooman, former Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, favoring the basic principles of the bill but not all of its provisions, p. 402-414.

162kk. Statement of A. M. Loomis, secretary National Dairy Union, favoring the tariff on fats and oils and including a brief from the tariff committee of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, p. 414-430.

162ll. Statement of Mordecai Ezekiel, assistant chief economist, Federal Farm Board, including a supplementary statement, "Amendments Suggested in the Jones Bill (H.R. 13991) and Reasons for Suggested Changes," p. 430-445.

162mm. Statement of C. D. Owen, treasurer Beacon Manufacturing Co., opposing the bill, p. 447-450.

162nn. Statement of J. W. Cone, representing the cotton manufacturing business and also cotton commission business, Greensboro, N. C., opposing the bill, p. 450-456.

162oo. Letters from former Governor C. M. Reed of Kansas and from John Lee Coulter to Senator Capper on certain phases of the legislation, p. 456-462.

162pp. Statement of A. J. Edwards, economist, opposing the bill, p. 462-470. Statement of W. B. Doak, p. 470-471.

162qq. Statement of B. C. Marsh, People's Lobby, opposing the bill, p. 471-472.

162rr. Letter from L. J. Taber, stating that the National Grange favors a "simplified, workable, domestic allotment bill," p. 302.

163. U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Agricultural relief... Report [To accompany H.R. 13991] U.S. 72d Cong., 2d sess., S.Rpt. 1251, 6 p. [Washington, D.C., Feb. 18 (calendar, Feb. 20), 1933.

Pages 4-6 are on the amendments made by the Committee.

"The most important of the amendments have the following effects.

- (1) The operation of the measure is confined to wheat and cotton...
- (2) The acreage control provisions are eliminated...
- (3) Benefits are to be paid upon the basis of the crop produced rather than, as in the House bill, upon the amounts marketed and certificates will be issued after harvesting...
- (4) The basis for determining the amount of benefits paid is simplified...
- (5) The producer will realize upon his certificate at any time within a year after issuance...
- (6) The initial marketing period is eliminated...
- (7) The provision for a duty on animal, marine, and vegetables oils and fats is eliminated."

164. U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Equalization fee, debenture, and farm allotment plans... Report. [To accompany S. 4536] U. S. 72d Cong., 1st sess. S.Rpt. 732, 7 p. [Washington, D.C.] May 9 (calendar day May 25) 1932.

This is a report on another of the so-called three-way bills.

165. U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Farm relief. Hearings... seventy-second Congress, first session on S. 123, S.653, S.1197, S.1698, S.3133, S.3680, S.4323, and S.4427, bills relative to farm relief. April 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1932. 219 p. Washington, D.C., 1932.

Statement of M. L. Wilson describing the voluntary domestic plan as worked out by himself and others, p. 55-60. On p. 60-61 are printed a letter to Senator McNary from Mr. Wilson, and a statement explaining "the principles of the so-called allotment plan developed in principle by Prof. John D. Black, of Harvard University."

Statements of Chester H. Gray, p. 134-146, and Edward A. O'Neal, p.106-114, on a bill amending the Agricultural Marketing Act which embraces the allotment plan, the equalization fee, etc. and which is endorsed by the three major farm organizations.

166. U. S. Department of agriculture. Economic situation of hog producers. Letter from the Secretary of agriculture transmitting in response to Senate resolution no. 281, a report pertaining to the hog situation and the probable effects of the proposed export debenture, equalization fee, and domestic allotment plans for farm relief, on the economic position of hog producers. U. S. 72d Cong., 2d Sess., Senate Doc. 184, 87 p. Washington, D.C. 1933.

This report was prepared largely in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and represents the conclusions of this bureau. It is in three major parts:

"Part I contains a condensed statement of the present economic situation of hog producers and the major factors responsible for it.

"Part II describes the principal economic characteristics of the hog industry. This section is included for two purposes: (1) To explain in greater detail the principal developments leading up to the present hog situation, and (2) to describe supply and price relationships, a consideration of which is necessary in appraising the probable effects of the various relief plans.

"In Part III the export debenture, equalization fee, and domestic allotment plans are analyzed to determine as nearly as possible the extent to which each plan gives promise of correcting the present economic difficulties confronting hog producers or of offsetting at least in part the forces that have created the present condition of the hog industry.

"Two appendices are included in the report. In Appendix A is presented a brief statement of the methods used and agencies involved in marketing hogs and in processing and distributing hog products... Appendix B contains a compilation of statistics pertaining to the hog industry."- Introduction.

Three forms of the domestic allotment plan are considered: the emergency agricultural relief plan (domestic allotment plan without control of production), the voluntary domestic allotment plan, and the "National emergency act," the objective of which is to "establish and maintain 'fair exchange value' for each unit of the commodity required for domestic consumption."

167. United States mills and domestic allotment plan. Cotton (Manchester) 38 (1852): 9. Jan. 28, 1933.

Article based on the interpretation of the domestic allotment plan according to Hubbard Bros. & Co., New York. The firm feels that the plan, as now written would seriously cripple the ability of the mills to manufacture, and would probably force the American spinner to a position where he would only manufacture goods if he were able to obtain contracts wherein the buyer agreed to pay the tax... "The effect on North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama will be most serious and will bring about a tremendous amount of unemployment, without compensating the farmer proportionately."

168. Volkart brothers, New York. The farm problem. Cotton Digest 5 (7): 4-5. Nov. 26, 1932.

Deals with the Democratic farm relief program. The scheme of the domestic allotment plan is explained very briefly, and the four-point program of the National Grange is discussed..

169. Wagner questions farm bill effect. Senator declares, in radio address, measure will not reduce production. Yields may be greater. Bigger crops could be raised on lower acreage and cause a break in prices, he says. New York Times, Jan. 25, 1933, p. 7, col. 2.

170. Wallace, D. A. Just what is the allotment plan? Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home 50 (25): 3, 10, 22. Dec. 10, 1932.

This article is stated to be an impartial discussion of the arguments for and against the plan.

An editorial on this and other price-supporting measures throughout the world is given on p. 6.

171. Wallace, H. A. Agricultural readjustments to a changed world... An address made before the Bankers' club, New York, November 23, 1932. 6 p., typewritten. [n.p.] 1932.

Production adjustment planning, p. 2-5. In this section of his paper the writer stresses the need for wise planning and prompt, decisive action to prevent the dispossession of thousands of farmers. "Most of the farm organizations and cooperatives have agreed on a 'Domestic Price Adjustment Plan' which they will push in Congress this winter for the purpose of establishing a domestic price level for basic farm products which is sufficiently higher than the world price level to establish an equitable price ratio between farm and industrial prices." The writer urges the need for changes in external policy, but pending this he advises the working out of some form of the voluntary domestic allotment plan "until such time as the natural economic forces have time to balance themselves without the curse of hatreds and trade stagnation provoked by highly nationalistic tariffs, international debt provocations, etc."

172. Wallace, H. A. Allotments held fair to consumer. Aid to farm products would halt at pre-war levels... Part of a 'greater plan'. Project is declared essential to help nation adjust itself to changing conditions. New York Times, Jan. 22, 1933, sect. 4, p. 1, col. 3; p. 6, col. 2-4.
173. Wallace, H. A. Voluntary domestic allotment plan. Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead 57 (26): 663,669,678. Dec. 24, 1932.
"Outline of farm bill on which Congress promises early action."
174. Wallace, H. A. Will planning include agriculture? A radio address for the National league of women voters. Rural Amer. 10 (6): 3-4. June, 1932.
Contains several paragraphs on the domestic allotment plan and acreage control.
175. Wallen, T. C. Will this save the farmer? Voluntary domestic allotment plan or something similar seems in fair way of adoption. Sunday Star [Washington, D. C.] Jan. 8, 1933.
This is a discussion and explanation of the domestic allotment plan, particularly as applied to wheat. Objections to the plan are pointed out. "Notwithstanding the multiplying objections to this most daring economic proposal ever seriously considered in America, it continues to develop support. Present indications are that it will be adopted in the Roosevelt administration, if not sooner."
176. [Waterman, William.] William Waterman calls allotment plan "economic plague." Mod. Miller 60 (4): 17,27-28. Jan. 28, 1933.
177. What price hogs? Breeder's Gazette 98 (1): 3,13,14,15. Jan., 1933.
Gives the provisions of the farm parity plan and gives extracts from the opinions of various packers and livestock representatives who oppose the bill.
178. Who Is Who in Grain and Feed, v. 22, no. 6, Jan. 20, 1933. 40 p.
This number contains several editorials, etc. on the domestic allotment plan. Among them are: National emergency act, p. 15-18 (which contains a glossary of terms used in the bill); Madness (editorial from the Chicago Tribune) p. 18-19; Responsibilities of the grain and feed trades, address delivered by G. E. Booth at the convention of the Indiana Grain Dealers Association (contains several paragraphs critical of the plan), p. 20-24; Persuading the hogs, some difficulties attendant on application of the domestic allotment plan (William Allen White in the Emporia Gazette) p. 34.
179. Will domestic allotment work? Com. West 65 (3): 18. Jan. 14, 1933.
Contains the views on farm relief of Charles H. Thornton, of the Better Farms and of William Whitefield Woods, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers.

180. Williams, D. H. Behind the legislative scenes at Washington. Cotton Trade Jour. 12 (44): 2. Nov. 5, 1932.

Discusses, unfavorably, the "three-way bill," or S. 4536, introduced by Senator McNary, which provides for three relief plans: the equalization fee, the export debenture, and the domestic allotment guaranteed cost of production plan.

The domestic allotment plan is discussed in the Cotton Trade Jour. Nov. 12, 1932, p. 2, in the third article of this series. The objectionable features of the plan are pointed out.

181. Wilson, A. D. Doesn't like allotment plan. The viewpoint of "farmer" Wilson. Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home 51 (2): 10-11. Jan. 21, 1933.

182. Wilson, M. L. Bibliography on voluntary domestic plan. 4 p., type-written. Nov. 5, 1932.

183. Wilson, M. L. Domestic allotment. Prog. Farmer and South. Ruralist (Carolinas-Va. ed.) 48 (2): 24. Feb., 1933.

Sets forth the principles of the voluntary domestic allotment plan.

184. [Wilson, M. L.] Domestic allotment plan. Northwest Miller, and Amer. Baker 171 (4): 366-367. Aug. 10, 1932.

Explains in detail the workings of the voluntary domestic allotment plan, discussing its advantages, including the long-time advantage of controlling production, feasibility, probable net benefits to producers, etc. The way in which the plan would work when applied to wheat is described.

185. Wilson, M. L. [Explanatory statement of the domestic allotment plan.] Cong. Rec. 75 (part 14): 15641-15643. July 16, 1932.

186. Wilson, M. L. Land utilization. 10 p. Chicago, The University of Chicago press, 1932. (Nat'l. Advisory Council Radio in Ed., Econ. Ser. Lecture No. 25.)

This lecture was delivered April 16, 1932, over a nation-wide network of the National Broadcasting Company.

Presents six steps which are essential to a land-use planning program. The fifth step is the solution of the problem of the surplus from the good lands. Withdrawal of poor lands from production will not solve the problem of this surplus since the surpluses of wheat, cotton, tobacco, corn in the form of lard, and certain fruits, come largely from the good land. The "Domestic Allotment Plan" is suggested and briefly explained as a workable plan for holding production under control.

187. Wilson, M. L. A program of agricultural reconstruction. Address... before the Mortgage bankers association of America, Niagara Falls, October 12, 1932. 10 p., mimeographed. [Bozeman? 1932]

Published also in Mortgage Bankers Assoc. Amer. Proc., 19th, 1932, Sect. II, p. 23-32.

The writer discusses, on p. 5, four types of probable proposals for farm relief. Of tariff benefit plans he says "Such proposals as the equalization fee, the export debenture, and the voluntary domestic allotment plan have now become the most conservative of the farm relief proposals." He discusses the first two plans briefly, and then describes at some length the mechanism and operation of the voluntary domestic allotment plan. The principles of the British Wheat Act, 1932, are stated to be "identical with those of the voluntary domestic allotment plan, but it is operated in a somewhat reversed manner."

188. Wood, R. E. Talk given... before the Southeastern council, Birmingham, Ala. Nov. 29, 1932. 12 p., typewritten.

"What can be done: ... A number of plans have been proposed, the McNary-Haugen Bill with the Equalization Fee, the Export Debenture Fee, the Domestic Allotment Plan. The latter, or some modification of it, is the plan that at present seems the one most likely to be agreed on by the farm leaders of the country... I believe in the principle. If the farm leaders of the country, South and West, can work out the details of the plan, and can express it in legislative language in Congress, it behooves southern business and industry and your Council to support such a plan or plans..."

189. Woodlock, T. F. Allotment plan a draft on all incomes. Is really a sales tax, unspurned because it is for the farmer - and the poor would pay. Barron's 13 (3): 11. Jan. 16, 1933.

An editorial entitled "Allotment" is given on p. 14.

190. Wooton, Paul. Farm relief plan of allotment type would encourage bootlegging. Textile World 83 (1): 78. Jan., 1933.

"The surplus of cotton would be increased and the pressure on world markets would be that much greater with the result that the world price would be reduced."

191. Yaeger, C. H. Domestic allotment plan abandons tariff principle for dole. Mod. Miller 59 (52): 16, 17, 35. Dec. 24, 1932.

"The unnamed bill, probably the Jones bill, which will be recommended by the congressional committee on agriculture and introduced in Congress, is in essential particulars a wide departure from the preliminary bill which was prepared in Washington... Instead of refinements to the first prepared farmer bill based on the Wilson plan, this new bill is little short of a monstrosity."

The differences in the bills are pointed out.

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